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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [30]NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1906.

The Singapore Free Press of October 18th discusses a Government Bill then about to be introduced, and since reported passed, which was necessitated at the southern port by the rise in the value of silver. Though not new, a similar step having previously been taken, our contemporary describes it as "another step in establishing the gold standard". The Straits Government takes power to pay either gold or silver in exchange for its currency notes, whichever may happen to be financially convenient. If the Government has more gold than silver, it will tender seven sovereigns for six ten-dollar notes; if the contrary, it will redeem them with sixty of its own silver dollars. In addition, it will accept all its own dues in gold, if so offered. Thus the British sovereign, though not legal tender among the general public of the Straits, becomes legal tender so far as payments to the Government are concerned. A fixed dollar does not at once remove all the embarrassments of exchange fluctuation—nothing apparently can do that—although it simplifies matters a great deal. When the value of the Straits dollar was arbitrarily fixed at 2s 4d., silver, though rising in value, was not to be found in it to that amount. Like the Hongkong coin, it was not really worth what it purported to be, the balance of intrinsic value being the credit of the Government which issued it. In other words, it was a token, a promise to pay, written on metal instead of paper. Also at Hongkong, the nominal value had to be maintained by restricting the

issue. Now, however, the Singapore dollar is as good as it seems, or will soon be. It is worth, or nearly worth, its face value as metal. If silver continues to appreciate, as is most probable, the Straits dollar will be worth melting down for export. That is always a dangerous situation for a currency to be in, and is usually forbidden by law. But as laws are often broken, when sufficient profit appears, the Singapore Government must take steps to prevent such breach. With its new power, if it encounter an unusual demand for dollars, and suspect smuggling, it can foil the smelters by refusing dollars, and yet keep its promise to pay, by tendering gold. It is a roundabout way of obtaining the stability of currency that is desirable and necessary, but roundabout methods are inevitable where bimetallic systems prevail. The layman naturally wonders why Governments do not hasten to solve the problem once for all by instituting a stable gold currency. The answer or answers, for they are many and involved, may be summed up in the phrase, contemporary expediency. British colonies would be glad to put currency on a British footing, but they find it inexpedient to move till a big silver country like China sees its way to start the reform. We have some remarkable compromises in Hongkong, due to attempts to remove the disabilities of a fluctuating exchange; and lately we have seen how some must suffer severely while others gain precisely the condition that prevails at a gambling table. Life in this Colony at present has the aspect of a pari-mutuel, and the pony "Sterling" is left at the post. Of the new Singapore legislation, the *Free Press* says it "is a question of high finance and it is the Bankers and Merchants who will have most to do with it". That applies equally to the position here, but the public and the tradesmen who depend on the local public, have to pay. Meanwhile, the Colony is glutted with uncleaned merchandise, and the demand for money for necessary remittances grows daily more acute, so that all helps to maintain the present position of the dollar. Our contemporary at Singapore states that the Government's action had at that date no effect whatever on exchange, and we are unable to see that it can make any appreciable difference at this end of the world, although the "man in the street" imagines all sorts of relationship between the two dollars, now practically at one value. The Singapore Government is credited with another step towards its end, which is thus outlived by our contemporary.

"The [rumour] is that the Government is proposing to issue one dollar notes—a convenient form of currency, but to which the Home Treasury offered a fatal objection when the proposal was made years ago; it was that enough silver dollars should be held to redeem them in gold. In proposing to issue one dollar notes now, the probabilities are that the Government is going to use them as a medium for the debasing of the dollar. It is now 900 shillings, and is close upon its inflation value. If it were reduced to 800 shillings, the appearance of the coin would not be materially altered, but the Government would make something like 11 per cent profit on coining dollars, at the present price of silver. The trouble would be that the native might look askance at the debased dollar. Otherwise there would be no objection, once adopted the principle of a token coin, and that what the 800 shillings dollar would be, in still further reducing its inflation value. The problem therefore is to keep up confidence in the coin, and yet make the intrinsic value so small that it does not pay to export (smuggle) it. The 800 shillings dollar, which is believed to have been sanctioned by the Home Treasury, would seem to be a proper margin. But to enable the present dollar to be called in and replaced it will be necessary to have something to replace it, and that we take it, is the function of the proposed dollar note. Its introduction will not be without difficulties. There seems to be no reason why the Banks, for instance, should part with their silver dollars for paper money, or even for sovereigns, unless they are made legal tender all round, and not in the modified way now proposed."

The extract suffices to show what a bewildering number of factors besets such problems. A Government must have its income and yet maintain credit and stability. Commerce must have a currency that is really current, and not, as money now is, "tight." Banks must support commerce which supports them, but they too feel the influences beneath, which make the good ship of trade shudder and need careful steering. From the highest to the lowest, we are all so interdependent that, puzzling as these questions of High Finance may be, our interest in them must be of the keenest. In this connection, we may draw attention to the amusing conversation reported elsewhere in this issue, which may perhaps be read indulgently by those to whom such matters are everyday truisms, and which may even possibly help our friend "the man in the street." It will be noticed that our contributor has by no means exhausted the explanations, but it is seldom that those who know all about such things can spare the time to discuss the rudiments. The lady in this case was evidently favoured.

The German Mail of the 26th September was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

It is reported that two gold wardens have disappeared. Dissatisfaction with the low rate of pay is given as the reason.

The coroner's inquiry into the deaths of the victims of the *Hankow* disaster opens at the Magistrate's on Saturday morning.

A coolie was sentenced yesterday to five days' imprisonment for stealing—socks—from the Military Hospital. A similar penalty was imposed on another for the theft of bread from the R.G.A. kitchen.

Volunteers are preparing for the 15 B.L. and Maxim gun inspection by the C.R.A. on Saturday afternoon. Battery drill, fire discipline, and marching past with guns were the order of the day yesterday, and will be to-day.

Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth made a series of raids at Young Shu Wan near Aberdeen on Wednesday and collected a large number of delinquents. Among them was a man who had served seven years' imprisonment for piracy. In addition to being fined yesterday, he will now be proceeded against for returning from banishment.

A tyrannical Indian constable has been overtaken by a just retribution. He found a private ricksha coolie waiting outside the Naval Yard and ordered him off. As the latter refused to go, he took him into custody on a charge of obstruction and treated him rather roughly. When brought before the Magistrate the coolie was acquitted and he took out a summons against the constable for assault, and yesterday the Indian was fined \$5.

A Dutch gentleman has sent us diagrams and a description dealing with the Hongkong typhoon. If he had more time, a proper office, and an adequate staff, he says, he could give timely warning of every typhoon, tidal wave, or earthquake. He sees of our typhoon in the papers, and calculated that it raged from 6:30 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. He gives in a sketch map "the exact position of Hongkong," but unfortunately he believes Hongkong to be on the opposite side of the island to that on which it is. Perhaps that may account for his miscalculation as to time.

GLOBETROTTER EXTRAORDINARY.

Yesterday there arrived in the Colony by the steamer *Itanai* from Haiphong M. Constantino Stasenco, avocat, Chevalier de la Couronne de Roumanie, who is touring the world on foot with the object of winning a sum of one million francs offered by the Touring Club of Vienna to anyone who can tour the world on foot in four years. Three started on the tour from Bucharest on November 4th, 1903, and M. Stasenco is now alone, one of his companions having died, and the other retired owing to illness.

He has been through Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey in Asia, Syria, Egypt, Soudan, Abyssinia, Aden, Karachi, Djibouti, Bombay, Calcutta. He walked to Calcutta, doing the journey, 1,221 miles from Bombay to Calcutta in twenty-four days. Afterwards he went to Rangoon, Mou Mein. He then went by steamer to Penang, Crossing to the Province he walked to Malacca and then by steamer to Singapore. Thence he proceeded by steamer to Saigon and walked to Mankay, north of Haiphong, intending to walk to Canton, but the authorities would not grant him the necessary permission, declaring it to be unsafe for a foreigner to travel alone in that part of the country. He had therefore to turn back to Haiphong and take steamer for Hongkong. It is his intention to walk to Yokohama and take steamer for the United States. The tour ends at Baltimore, and he has to reach there by November, 1907.

TYPHOON RELIEF FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

The result of the Entertainment given on October 10th for the benefit of the Typhoon Relief Fund is as follows:—
Gross receipts by sale of tickets ... \$1,394
Less expenses—Wages, coolie-hire and canteens ... 39
Nett profits ... \$1,355
And a cheque for this amount has been forwarded to Mr. H. R. Hunter, Treasurer of the Typhoon Relief Fund.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 25th at 11:15 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and slightly in S. China and Formosa.
The Japan sea winds are not yet to hand, but probably the depression is moving to the N.E. across Japan.
Pressure is highest over China to the North of the Yangtze. It is slightly low in the neighbourhood of the S. Philippines.
Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated on the China coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo ... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

AN ABORTIVE COMMISSION.

SHANGHAI, October 25th.

The Italian Commissioners have definitely broken off negotiations with regard to the proposed Commercial Treaty between Italy and China, on the grounds that China is unwilling to make the slightest return for Italy's acceptance of article 8 of the Mackay Treaty.

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, October 24th.

[Received October, 25th.]

M. Clemenceau is the Premier of the new French Cabinet, and Minister of the Interior.

M. Pichon is the Minister for foreign Affairs.

General Picquart is War Minister. M. Thomson retains his portfolio as Minister of Marine.

WOMEN AGAIN DISTURB PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, October 24th.

A crowd of about one hundred agitators for Women's Suffrage attended the re-opening of Parliament, and made a disorderly scene.

Ten of them had to be arrested.

BRITISH NAVAL TINKERING.

LONDON, October 24th.

The British Admiralty announces the constitution of a Home Fleet to be under a commander-in-chief.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The death of Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe is announced.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In consideration of the Americans agreeing not to use purse seines, the Newfoundlanders will refrain from fishing in the night time; night fishing has been a fertile source of trouble through the men cutting each other's nets, and this compromise reduces the possibility of friction to a minimum.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Washington State Department is somewhat exercised over a report of an anti-American feeling in Japan. It is understood that President Roosevelt has informed the Japanese Government, there is no anti-Japanese feeling whatever in the United States, and that the feeling in the Western States is altogether due to labour causes.

LATER.

Nothing was known in New York of the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco, until the receipt by the *New York Times* of a telegram from Tokyo, reporting the indignation of the Japanese. It appears that the difficulty arises from exclusion of Asiatic children from the schools, combined with social and labour complications. The *New York Times* says that the United States have no sympathy with the parochial agitation of California.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The new French Cabinet is composed of M. Clemenceau, Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Descaignes, Minister of Justice, M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, General Picquart, Minister for War, and M. Viviani, a socialist, Minister for Labour. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged, except the Minister for the Colonies, which is at present undecided.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Premiers of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand have protested to Lord Elgin against the signing of the New Hebrides Convention—as unduly favouring French claims at the expense of Australian interests.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 25th instant in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.
Hon. COLONEL DARLING, R.E. (Officer Commanding the Troops).
Hon. Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BARKLEY (Captain-Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK.Hon. Dr. Ho KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.
MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table the following paper: Report by the Examiners of Queen's College.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary moved that Financial minutes Nos. 78 to 83, be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.
HIS EXCELLENCY—Financial minute No. 78 for \$1,942 is on account of four boats lost at the out stations during the typhoon of 18th September; also 22 magazines which had been borrowed from the Ordnance Department and 792 blank cartridges which were lost at Gap Rock in the storms of 28th and 29th September. Financial minute No. 79 for \$110, is for renting accommodation to take the place of a mat-hut that had to be temporarily used as a mortuary on Praya East. Financial minute No. 80 for \$113 speaks for itself. Financial minute No. 81 is for \$450 on account of the hire of a launch for the Health Officer of the Port while his own launch *Sigat* was under repair. Financial minute No. 82, for \$14,000, is for taking down evidence given before the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission and for providing copies of that evidence for the consideration of the members of the Commission. The amount is a very large one but it is in accordance with the lowest tender which was submitted to the Government for this work. I only trust that the cost to the Government in money and to the members of the Commission in labour will be repaid by the value of the Commission's report when it is produced. Financial minute No. 83, for \$6,000 is on account of various works which had been undertaken for the Sanitary Board in connection with the typhoon. The numbers of the sums are here set out: \$1,145 for repairs to masts, \$700 repairs to dist. carts, \$2,300 repairs to plague boats, \$850 repairs to cemeteries, and \$350 incidental expenses.

Agreed to.

CHINESE CEMETERIES.

The Colonial Secretary, in accordance with section 78 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, laid on the table the additional bye-law and moved that it be approved by the Council.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.
HIS EXCELLENCY—The bye-law made by the Sanitary Board is as follows:—

19. The areas of the grave spaces in the various sections shall not exceed the following dimensions:—

Section A 7 feet long by 2½ feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.
Section B 7 feet 6 inches long by 2½ feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.
Section C 8 feet long by 3 feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.Section D 10 feet long by 8 feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.
Section E 10 feet long by 8 feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.

The bye-law was approved.

WORKMEN'S TRAMS.

The Colonial Secretary—By your Excellency's direction the further consideration of the resolution which stands in the name of the Attorney-General will be postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The resolution was as follows: Resolved that the Resolutions regarding the running of Workmen's Cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st day of June, 1906, be rescinded as from to-day.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.
The Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a Bill entitled: An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to withdraw the Bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to trade marks.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.
HIS EXCELLENCY—The Bill which was read a first time at the last meeting was approved by the merchants of the Colony represented by the Chamber of Commerce, but it has not met with the approval of the legal profession. I thought it well to withdraw it for further consideration.

Agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary—We are now in the committee stage on this bill. As the same one or two alterations which appear to be desirable I beg to move that the Bill be recommitted to committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Council went into committee and considered the Bill anew.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I would like to ask, Sir, what steps have been taken to inform junk owners of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance Amendment of 1905 to carry lights?

HIS EXCELLENCY—The amendment has been communicated to the Harbour Master. I am not aware what action has been taken.

On the Council resuming, HIS EXCELLENCY reported that the Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes had passed through Committee with minor amendments.

The Colonial Secretary—If there is no objection I move the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and became law.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till 2.30 on Thursday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held. The Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT CHARGES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars (\$1,942) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, for the following items:—
A—Harbour Office.OTHER CHARGES.
New Boats ... \$720
Lighthouses ...
Gap Rock Lighthouse.OTHER CHARGES.
Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Signalling Guns ... 1,222
Total ... \$1,942TYPHOON DAMAGES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department—other charges, Typhoon Expenses.MISCELLANEOUS.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars (\$113) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B—Magistracy—other charges, for the following items:—Advertising Meetings of Justices of the Peace ... \$50
NEW TERRITORY.
Incidental Expenses ... 63
Total ... \$113TYPHOON EXPENSES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, Typhoon Expenses—Hire of Launch for Health Officer of Port.COMMISSION EXPENSES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission.TYPHOON EXPENSES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, Typhoon Expenses.

"SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors have issued a circular in which they state that their attention has been called to various statements which have appeared in the public Press—some of them somewhat misleading—in regard to negotiations between the Royal Dutch Company and this company.

Rather than allow these statements to do harm, they think it desirable to inform the shareholders of the nature of the negotiations which have been in progress, although only a preliminary agreement has yet been concluded.

It is proposed to form a company or to adopt whatever other means may be found suitable to merge into one single interest the profits and losses as well as the assets and liabilities of the two companies. The two companies will each be represented on the management and retain its individuality as a participant in the results of this joint undertaking, the Royal Dutch Company as to 60 per cent, and the Shell Company as to 40 per cent. In order to identify more completely the interests of the two companies, it has been agreed that if a definitive agreement on these lines is finally reached and accepted by both companies the Royal Dutch Company should acquire shares in the Shell Company to the amount of 25 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of the Shell Company at a price of 30s. per share, ex dividend, for the year 1906, such sale being completed on January 1st, 1907, and that they should hold these shares in perpetuity, or, at all events, should not part with them at any time except with the consent of the board of the Shell Company. A further condition has been made that the Shell Company should not divide more than 5 per cent as dividend for the current year. In order to ensure that the necessary number of shares may be forthcoming, Messrs. M. Samuel and Co. being satisfied that it is to the interest of the company, and therefore of themselves as large shareholders, that this amalgamation should be carried through, have consented to sell a sufficient number of their own shares to make up with the shares provided by the shareholders the number which the Royal Dutch Company have contracted to purchase, and the directors, who are equally satisfied that the amalgamation on the lines proposed is most desirable, have accepted this offer, and have entered into a binding contract with Messrs. M. Samuel and Co. that they shall sell so many shares as may be required at the price of 30s. on the same terms. It is hoped that the details of the arrangement will be sufficiently detailed to make it possible to put definite proposals before the shareholders of the two companies in January 1st next, but attention is drawn to the fact that no final arrangement is as yet concluded, and that any arrangement will be submitted to the shareholders in general meeting before adoption. The directors take this opportunity of stating that owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the trade in Europe they have arranged to withdraw altogether from the European kerosene business, and that they have accordingly succeeded in disposing at par of the company's shares in the European Distributing Company.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, October 25th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE DRIBERY CASE: ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The trial was concluded of Francis Ward, sanitary inspector, who was arraigned on charges of bribery and intimidation.

The same jurors were again empanelled. As before, the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the accused.

Mr. Slade, before addressing the jury, referred his Lordship to the case of the Queen v. Farler with regard to corroboration, and said the ruling had been quoted with approval again and again that it was the duty of a presiding judge to instruct the jury as it was instructed in that case.

His Lordship—I gather from the case that I have to direct the jury as to whether there is any evidence of corroboration or not.

Mr. Slade—The case goes further than that. It must be corroboration in a material particular identifying the prisoner with the crime with which he is charged. In this case there is no corroboration connecting the accused with the particular offence. The only corroboration which the learned Attorney-General has yet hinted at is the corroboration afforded by the prisoner's own bank book. Your Lordship will remember the cross-examination of the learned Attorney-General. He did not in the first place deal with any date or any entries made on dates on which the prisoner was accused of having received money. His cross-examination was a vote entirely, and in direct opposition to the terms of the Statute, to showing the man himself to be a bad character and guilty of squeezing. It is quite obvious that if Counsel for the Crown deliberately contravened the Statute, I cannot intervene; because, if I do, the inference is immediately drawn that I know of something which I wish to conceal. I must allow the cross-examination to go on, and allow the jury to be questioned. The Statute is imperative: it says that a prisoner shall not be asked and shall not be required to answer any question tending to show he has committed or has been convicted of or been charged with another offence. When, of course, such questions are asked, counsel for the defence cannot object. The cross-examination of accused on his bank book was apparently for the purpose of showing that he had acquired a considerable sum of money by illegitimate means. The Attorney-General used words which accused the prisoner of being guilty of "squeezing."

This man may have been guilty of every offence known in the Statute of England, but even if that were proved against him it would not be corroboration of any material offence related in this charge. This is a specific charge of obtaining certain monies on certain dates. It is a matter of law that the general inference of bad character which the learned Attorney-General drew from the cross-examination of the accused was not corroborated. His Lordship—One point in connection with the corroboration. Does your argument apply on the second count?

Mr. Slade—No, my Lord, but of course the two are so bound together that it is very hard to separate them.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Slade said he hardly needed to remind them of the imperative rule of English law which would be referred to by the Attorney-General and his Lordship, that the prisoner could not be found guilty of any charge made against him unless it was proved beyond all reasonable doubt. There were six charges of bribery and charges of trying to keep a witness away from attending at the Commission. The witnesses who deposed to the facts connecting the prisoner with these charges were Chan Pui and Chan Tsun, father and son. Their evidence was the only evidence directly connecting the accused with this case. The verdict of the jury would depend entirely on the credit they gave to the evidence of those witnesses. If they found the evidence of those men untrue in any material point, or if they had a grave doubt, it would be their duty to acquit the accused. What was the evidence of those two men which it was possible in any way to meet? It was obvious that if a person chose to make a charge of bribery against another, and put it on a sufficiently remote date, that it was almost impossible for the accused to bring forth a denial. Bribery was usually effected in secrecy. Witnesses were not present when a man made a bribe, neither were they encouraged in the presence of a man receiving one. If the charges were put at a remote date and a likely time, there was no possibility of disputing them. It was only a mere chance if the person accused was able to bring forward any direct evidence to show that he was not at the place where the bribery was said to have been committed. In this case, fortunately for the accused, one of the charges was put upon a day when he was able to prove by other evidence where he was. It was not competent for him to say, on every day when the bribes were alleged to have been given, whether he was in or out of the house, and with regard to all the dates except the last, he was unable to say where he was. On Christmas Eve, last year, it was no great feat of memory on his part to remember that he attended mass at St. Joseph's Church and that afterwards he went to St. Patrick's Club. With regard to the visit to St. Patrick's Club, two men came forward and said they remembered him being there. It was quite possible that these men might be mistaken, but reason-

ably probable they were correct; therefore, the witness, who alleged that he paid the money at eleven o'clock on that day, had entered the box and told a deliberate falsehood. If that were so he thought the jury would hesitate to give much credence to his evidence with regard to the bribes he stated he gave at 11 o'clock on a series of other days previous to that. The accused man swore he did not receive the money, while Chan Tsun, the only person who knew, swore he did, and Counsel submitted that there was not a single fact which corroborated Chan Tsun. With regard to the question of corroboration, it was absolutely and utterly immaterial what the character of the accused was, yet it had not been proved that he had a bad character. But even if he had been guilty of innumerable crimes, that was not proof of Chan Tsun's story. It was unlawful to put before juries any charges of which an accused person might have been found guilty in order to decide a case before the Court. It was not law to have that brought forward and used as an argument against him. In spite of the learned Attorney-General's endeavoring to blacken the character of the accused, in cross-examination, Counsel asked the jury to deal with the charges merely on the evidence of fact. They had also to take into consideration the manner in which the witnesses told their stories. What was the evidence with regard to getting a witness from the Colony to keep him from attending at the Commission? It was charged against the accused that he endeavored to try to persuade Chan Tsun, once personally and twice through the medium of his father, to get away from the Colony. With regard to all this there was direct evidence in contradiction of those witnesses' stories. At the time when he was alleged to have visited the father's house, for a considerable time before and a long time after, he was on Green Island. If the jury had grave doubt with regard to the evidence on that charge, grave discredit should be thrown on the rest of the evidence of those witnesses. When the accused met Chan Pui in San To Lane, what he was alleged to have said, and promptly, was a question which the Registrar himself said he did not quite understand. Was it likely that the accused, who had not passed his first examination in Chinese, would be able to understand a remark which Mr. Kemp, after many years' study of Chinese and after passing four examinations was not readily able to understand? It was highly improbable. Although the accused had been a long time in the Colony he had not had the advantage of cadets who joined the Civil Service, of spending a number of months in Canton for the sole purpose of learning the language. On the other charges alleged to have been committed at the district office, the jury would remember how the witness for the prosecution behaved under cross-examination. When the speaker asked him a straight-forward question he got very unhappy. After a little pressing he admitted that Inspector Connolly had spoken to him with regard to the issue of time, but absolutely denied that on that day or shortly afterwards any line was issued to him. On that point the Attorney-General suggested that this was merely a blind for the accused to excuse the presence of this man in the office. If that had been so the line would never have been issued, but the evidence was that the line was issued and signed for.

His Lordship—Is that the evidence?

Mr. Slade—Yes, my Lord.

The Attorney-General—No. He said it was subsequently issued.

Mr. Slade—And signed for. In continuation, Mr. Slade said he did not think that statement of Inspector Connolly's could be controverted, and that being the fact dispelled the theory that he came forward as a blind. By the evidence of Connolly the witness was directly convicted of falsehood. The witness denied Kelly was in the office at the time, and that he knew him. A sanitary inspector who had been here for five years must have been known perfectly well, and after shuffling, the witness finally admitted that he (Kelly) was on No. 3 district. Could the jury take that man's word and find the accused guilty of this most serious offence? Another point to which he would refer was the incidence of the man named Wong whom the witness had never seen before or since the specified occasion. When the speaker asked Chan Pui regarding the details of the business his answers were given shortly, sharply and promptly, but the moment he began to cross-examine the jury would see how eminently unsatisfactory the answers were, and it was similar with his son. It was known for a man who wanted to put a little money in his own pocket to enter it in his books as a bribe. Such things were not unheard of in this Colony, and bribery scandals and trials had been heard before in the Court.

His Lordship—I think you are pressing it too far.

Mr. Slade then referred to the credibility of evidence, and told the jury they had to consider whether or not the charge, had been made out against the accused. If the man was found guilty it would affect his whole future life, but that was not a ground for preventing the jury from convicting if they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt of his guilt. A strong suspicion was not sufficient. They must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that he actually did receive the monies alleged to have been received, and that he did attempt to get rid of that witness, before they found him guilty.

The Attorney-General told the jurors that if they came to the conclusion that this was only a case of suspicion—rather strong suspicion may be—then the accused should be released. That was English law. "The charge had to be brought home to the satisfaction of the jury, and a prisoner could not be convicted by a jury on suspicion. But that could not be a passing, shadowy doubt; it had

to be a substantial doubt. If, on the other hand, the jury, after reviewing all the facts, laid before them thought there was no doubt in the matter they should find the prisoner guilty. Though Counsel might get up and say that witnesses were apparently respectable, and that evidence was apparently correct, yet the jurors should remember that memory was treacherous. If the evidence outweighed the balance against the prisoner, there was no doubt. It was for the jury to hold the scales and see which way the balance went; for them first to sift the evidence, then to weigh it and see whether on the side of guilty the weight went sufficiently down. If it did they should find the accused guilty.

The Attorney-General—My Lord, first of all I must call your Lordship's attention to the legal point taken by my learned friend at the commencement of his address, and which he submitted you should withdraw from the consideration of the jury, that is, the evidence which may be afforded by the bank account of the prisoner. My friend put it upon the ground that to admit that bank account would be to admit a thing not admissible on this trial because in no way connected with it.

Mr. Slade—Your suggestion is that he obtained the money by squeezing.

The Attorney-General—That is my point, and this is only tactics, my Lord. My friend has made his address to the jury, and put his case well, and I told the jury that I concurred with my learned friend in his concluding remarks. It is just as well he should sit quiet now, and allow the jury to hear what the public, represented by me, have to say in respect of this charge.

Mr. Slade—I shall remain quiet until my learned friend goes too far, then I shall certainly interrupt him.

The Attorney-General—I understand from my learned friend that he would ask the jury not to use the prisoner's banking account against him.

His Lordship—I think it lies on you to show it.

The Attorney-General—My friend charged Chan Tsun with making false allegations against the prisoner and making false accounts in his books to cover up his own shortage. He says that Chan Tsun put his hands in his father's till and took out money, and then deliberately, instead of debiting himself with it debited it against the prisoner. If I choose then to give evidence against the character of the prisoner, I can call any evidence I like (quoting authority). My learned friend must not think that he has a free tongue; that he can sit on witnesses for the prosecution as he pleases. He must not think that because Chan Tsun is not English, because he is not a white man, because he is a Chinaman, that he is free to pass any remarks he likes up on him and that I am to be silent together. That is not the case, and he will never find it is the case as long as I stand to defend the cause I am here for, the cause of justice. There shall be no such closure upon facts to be submitted to the jury for their consideration. My learned friend quoted a case which is not law to-day. There is a later case cited in England, the Queen against Rhodes, Q.B.D., which was directly opposed to it. I am going to put to the jury that the account of the prisoner, which he has not explained, taken with his salary, shows he had an illicit system by which he supplemented his income. We allege that the account in the Savings Bank is in one sense a bogus account, as it is not made by savings of the prisoner's salary.

Mr. Slade—That is no charge.

The Attorney-General—It is a suggestion here.

His Lordship—The prisoner has not been asked any questions about his account only with regard to the first item and his loss, therefore at present we are in the dark as to how far the figures do correspond.

The Attorney-General—The figures will speak for themselves.

His Lordship—I don't know; I have not made any comparison.

The Attorney-General—I will, before the jury.

Mr. Slade—I submit my learned friend cannot refer to any other figures than those mentioned. Don't do anything irregular.

His Lordship—I think it is perfectly regular, but it should have been put to the prisoner first.

The Attorney-General—I did. I asked the prisoner was it his own account, and he said it was. My point is this: take the pay sheets which show the prisoner's income, and take the prisoner's bank account for a corresponding period. One does not justify the other.

Mr. Slade—With regard to that, my friend is not entitled to do it. He had the accused in the witness box, and could have asked him any question with regard to these discrepancies, and he purposely avoided doing it. I don't think any adverse comment should be drawn from this fact when the man was not given an opportunity to explain. With regard to the case to which he attempted to draw an analogy, that charge was for obtaining money by false pretences, and the evidence there was directed to such charge.

His Lordship—The Attorney-General cited that case for the purpose of showing corroborative evidence.

The Attorney-General—That is so, my Lord. Mr. Slade—And your Lordship allows that to go forward as corroborative evidence, and now in his address to the jury he proposes to put this matter forward.

His Lordship—The only thing the Attorney-General can do now is to take the figures produced and comment on them.

The Attorney-General—That is the point. (To the Jury)—My friend does not want you to hear.

Mr. Slade—That is an absolutely unfair remark and I object to it. My learned friend makes all sorts of insinuations against me in

this case. Whenever I interrupt him I am told I am protecting the witnesses. It is not fair, reasonable or proper.

The Attorney-General, addressing the jurors, said that at the outset of this case the jurors had to remember one very important thing, namely that this charge was the result of the seizure of Chan Tsun's books, unexpected by him and unknown to him. It was also important to remember that Chan Pui and his son were not in Court as witnesses. They were present, as might be supposed, very regretfully and most unwillingly. They were not prosecutors but unwilling Crown witnesses, and the jury should remember that when giving their verdict. If the jury believed that Chan Tsun made the entries relating to the accused in his book, it would be for them to say whether they believed that the money was paid over.

His Lordship—I would point out the fact to the jury that these books are not evidence.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said the books were evidence for what they were worth, but he did not want to be unfair. It was, however, very important that the jurors should remember what he asked them to, because Chan Tsun made those entries before the Commission was thought of, and why should he do that? As to the suggestion offered by Mr. Slade that those entries were made by Chan Tsun to cover up defalcations, that would be unreasonable. He was the only son of Chan Pui, and could spend money just as he pleased. Mr. Ward had been driven to desperation when he suggested such an explanation as that. Whether the explanation was or was not that given by Chan Tsun, it was certainly not that offered by Mr. Slade.

Mr. Slade—I am taking a legal objection, and would ask his Lordship to ask you to sit down.

His Lordship requested the Attorney-General to be seated, and he submitted.

Mr. Slade—I submit the Attorney-General is going absolutely beyond his duty as representing the Crown, or in conducting a private prosecution, no matter how desirous he may be of obtaining a conviction. His duty is not to refer in his address to the jury to anything not included in evidence. There was his last statement when I got up to interrupt him about an entry of payment of \$30 in one of those books. That ought not to be done.

His Lordship (to the Attorney-General)—I think you are going too far.

The Attorney-General—I was only saying that this man had sworn that at the time of payment he had made a note of such payments. Continuing, the Attorney-General said the whole reason for Chan Tsun's making loans to Ward was to secure his good offices; he wanted to influence his conduct. The man was a Chinaman, and the jury would have to consider, with their knowledge of that race and its customs, whether that was an unlikely thing for a Chinaman to do; whether it would be unlikely for him to wish to propitiate an inspector.

The Attorney-General then asked permission to hand the jury copies of accused's bank account and his pay sheet, after which he commented on the figures, and referred to the living costs of the accused.

His Lordship then drew the jury's attention to the relative amounts in each year. In 1904 the accused's pay was \$1,488 and his savings \$940; in 1905 his pay was \$1,700 and his savings \$790; in 1906, pay \$825 bank deposits \$350. The cash draft for £150 which he bought on May 1st was paid for out of the savings of previous years, so that was not a deliberate saving in May 1906 of £150.

The Attorney-General—The prisoner was reluctant in giving his account produced, and I will put it to the jury broadly that the figures in it show an undue saving. If it was true that Ward was bribed by Chan Tsun, then it was of the utmost importance for him to get that man out of the country. I cannot understand why Ward should have sent for Chan Tsun to get a bill of lading when there was none there.

His Lordship, in summing up, informed the jurors that although they had been three days on the case, he thought they would consider the time had not been wasted. They had to perform a serious public duty, and as special jurymen would not have been called had the case not been of considerable weight, as the offence was a most serious one in connection with the sanitary administration. On the other hand, if the jurors found the prisoner not guilty and he was acquitted, they would be performing a most important duty to a fellow citizen in exonerating him from a very serious charge. The two offences his Lordship said were distinct, although at a certain point the jurors would see that the evidence crossed. They should obliterate altogether from their minds the fact that there had been a Commission, and that as one of the results of the inquiry of that Commission the accused stood before them. There were certainly two distinct features in the charge: the offence of a civil servant receiving money from a person over whom he was put in charge, and there was the legal offence of bribery.

After directing the jurors as to the questions they had to decide, his Lordship directed the figures in the bank book of the accused, and said there was no doubt Ward was banking money for the purpose of sending home a draft of \$1,436 (£150), but whether the money so saved represented the result of illicit practices, or came out of his wages or not was a question for the jury. A good deal had been said as to Chan Tsun being sent for to go to the office, but if he wanted to get Chan Tsun away why have him go to the Sanitary Office?

His Lordship reviewed the evidence at length and in dealing with the endeavor to persuade a witness from giving evidence before a Commission, remarked that it was an offence at Common Law. That the subpoena had not been issued did not matter; it was just as much an offence as if the subpoena had been issued.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned into Court, and the foreman announced that six out of seven of them had agreed that the accused was "not guilty."

His Lordship accordingly discharged the prisoner who, as he left the Court, was congratulated by a number of friends.

The Sessions were adjourned until Monday.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR AMATEURS UNDERTAKEN.

ENLARGEMENT A SPECIALITY.

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

(33)

THE ORIGINAL
CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED

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HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD.

PER CASE 1 Doz. \$20.00

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H. PRICE & CO.

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WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

EXCHANGE.

SOME FUNDAMENTAL EXPLANATIONS.

"You quite understand why dearer silver should mean a more valuable dollar, do you?" The Broker smiled. "But you want me to explain why there should be differences of exchange when you turn a sovereign into yen, or into francs, which you have noticed is the case." The Lady nodded.

"You are right in thinking yen and francs have standard values, just as the sovereign has. The secret of their differing values in the exchange is this—but did you ever send anyone a present?"

Somewhat surprised, the Lady said: "Of course I have."

"Well, suppose you sent me a shilling tie by post, what would that present cost you?"

"A sh—Ah! I see. One and a penny, of course."

"Exactly. Now we have a clue to the secret. If you owe one pound to a London shop, you cannot discharge your debt here without paying a little more than you really owe. Exchange differences represent the little more. Suppose Importer A. in Hongkong owes Exporter B. in London £100, and that Importer C. in London owes Exporter D. in Canton £100."

The Lady was by no means dull.

"How delightfully simple," she interrupted.

"Then C. could pay B. both in London, and A. could pay the man at Canton. But then" (thoughtfully) "there would not be any of that little more to pay."

"Correct, so far; but now suppose it is too much trouble for the London man to meet personally, or the Hongkong man doesn't happen to be thinking of a trip to Canton. They would pay somebody the little more to do it for them. To send the actual money would cost freight and insurance, and while travelling about, it would not be earning interest. So exchange bills are sent instead, and that is where the Banks come in. You know that a dollar is of no use to you unless you spend it, don't you?"

Well, a bill, like a banknote, is of no use till cashed, strictly speaking; but as it happens, it is. You can buy them. Suppose A. didn't owe B. that £100 just then, but happened to do so a month or two later, and met a man who had a bill for £100 which he had no occasion to send. He would ask that man for the bill, and the man, having to use for it, would let him have it for £100. But suppose the man with the £100 bill had another friend and about to send £100 to London. He would not know which friend to give it to. Both needed it, and he began to make him bids for it. Do you follow me? Then he would give it to the one who bid most. That is supply and demand, as we call it. There are so many people sending money back and forward that selling money is quite a business in itself."

"That explains why the banks take care of your money without charging you anything," said the Lady.

"Charging you! Why, they pay you for letting them take care of it. They send it back and forward, you see, in the form of these bills. If when you want it, yours happens to be travelling, they give you somebody else's."

The Lady looked rather shocked.

"Oh, it's all right. Nobody loses. Well, now, supposing no London people happen to owe Hongkong people anything, and it is all the other way, you can see that Hongkong would want a great many bills. They would have to pay more, just as at an auction when many ladies want a thing the auctioneer gets a bigger price for it. Just now there is very little money in Hongkong to send away, so the banks will sell you outside money for fewer dollars than before."

"How nice of them."

"There's a lot more, but I'm not good at explaining. I'm afraid. For instance, when everybody wants to buy bills, they may get so dear that it becomes cheaper after all to send the actual cash, paying the ship to carry it. Then bills get cheaper—that is, your dollar is 'high'."

"Why then, they must have been sending loads of real money away in ships lately," said the Lady.

"I shouldn't wonder," said the Broker. "I've seen very little about for some time. Ah! Here's your husband. Good morning."

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO. LTD.

BUILD

THE MOST SERVICEABLE

PIANOS

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

THEY ARE

SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED

AND ALL PARTS THOROUGHLY

SEASONED AT OUR FACTORY

HERE.

PRICES FROM \$300

CASH OR CREDIT.

HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [116]

BRITISH SHIPS AND HAMBURG.

In shipping circles in London last month, considerable interest was displayed in the announcement that a company had been formed, under the name of "Shippers' Outside Union Lines," to engage in regular trading between Hamburg and the Far East and East Africa. The Hamburg-American Company, which by no means approved of the new enterprise, issued an intimation to the effect that in its opinion the new service is merely experimental, and not to be seriously regarded. It would appear, however, that the new organization has managed to secure the use of thirteen British steamers of considerable capacity.

It has been stated that Messrs. Harris and Dixon (Ltd.) of London, have undertaken the management of the new line, and that they are only interested to the extent that some of their steamships have been provisionally chartered. The Hamburg-American Company does not suggest that the scheme is of English origin, apparently attributing it to the firm of Messrs. F. L. Sloman and Co. of Hamburg, with which it is now proposing to compete in the Scandinavian trade. The contention of those at the back of the new venture is that the trade between Hamburg and the Far East is sufficiently extensive to admit of the establishment of new services.

Another new departure appears to be contemplated in the trade between Germany and the West Coast of Africa, which has hitherto been a practical monopoly of the Woermann Line. Here, again, another like hostility to those interested in the line is declared, but the threatened competition comes from Germans themselves, who presumably think that there is room for additional steamers.

POLITICAL BADINAGE.

The Globe has the following amusing tilt at the Radical windmill:—

Mr. Harry Poin once prophesied certain improvements which Nature would make in order to keep abreast of the times. Nature is certainly very obliging in some ways. "Hint what you want, and she will probably give it to you. She may take her time over it—it was a good many years before pigs evolved into elephants—but she will do it. A science paper prints a story with Nature in the role of benevolent heroine. A man set a lion on some cold storage eggs. All went well, and in due season the chickens emerged. As they grew, it was noticed by the observant that, instead of feathers, they had fur. Nature, having got a sort of middle-headed notion that these chickens were going to live in a climate of the freezing sort, promptly sent them out into the world fully equipped. We should not be surprised to hear of chickens hatched in the tropics coming out in light summer suitings of thin flannel. There is no knowing what Nature will do when once she gets busy. Zanthus, not common here, is her chief characteristic. Some day we may have Radicals born with black faces, to equip them beforehand for the task of being pro-Zulus. Not that this would not be an improvement. To our mind it would; and we hope that Nature will not let the alterations at an early date as may be convenient.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Press, Codes A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lighter's.

Printed by the Proprietor, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the ROTHE MARK LODGE will be held at the PREMISES' HALL, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1976]

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

CLASSES for these subjects will be held during the coming winter, for Ladies, at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, by the Hon. Dr. J. M. ATKINSON and at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, by Dr. W. V. M. KOCH. Ladies are requested to send their names to the undersigned not later than the end of this month.

FRANCIS CLARK,
"Brasserie," Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1977]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

ONE SET TRIPLE EXPANSION
ENGINES with Shifting and Propeller Complete, in Good Order and Condition. Cylinders 25", 37" and 60". Stroke 3 ft. 3 ins. Builders: Mott and Macdonald, Glasgow. For full Particulars and Prices, apply to—

WILKS & JACK,
Consulting Engineers,
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1975]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1906, at 10.30 a.m. at their SALES ROOMS, Nos. 8, Des Vaux Road, (Corner of Des Vaux Street),

30 Cases SHERRY, 2 Cases BURGUNDY, 15 Cases COGNAC, 5 Cases LIQUEUR, 4 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 35 Cases BEER, 70 Cases CLARET, 30 Cases SAUTERNE, and WHITE WINES, 10 Cases VERMOUTH, 15 Cases OLD TOM GIN, 20 Cases Extra FINE ISGNY BUTTER.

Also 15 Cases CORK SELECTED SALTED BUTTER (all in Good Order and Condition). Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1979]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the SALES ROOM of the Undersigned, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1906, at 2.30 p.m. DRUSS MATERIALS and DRAPERY GOODS.

Comprising—CASHMERE, SERGE and FLANNEL SUIT LENGTHS, MERINO and WOOLLEN PANTS and DRAWERS, LADIES' COMBINATIONS and NUISERY APRONS, WOOLLEN CHILDREN, PELISSES and MUFFS, STRAW HATS for GENTS, LADIES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, BELTS, BUTTONS, etc.;

Also A lot of Ladies' STRAW HATS (Trimmed and Untrimmed) New and Stylish.

TERMS—As Usual.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1982]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from JAMES CHUR, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 29th October, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 23, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARD-ROBES with GLASS, CHEFONNERS, OVERMANTLES, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOKCASE, OUTFIT OF DRAWERS, DESK, ICE CHEST, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also One GENT'S BICYCLE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1983]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906, at 12 o'clock, Noon, (for account of the concerned),

The American Steamer "YRUNA" with all her Anchors, Chains and Apparatuses, &c. She now lies off the COAST GUARDIAN DOCK.

PARTICULARS—

Tonnage 1,805 3/4 gross, 463 68 net.

Length 130 feet.

Beam 25 "

Depth 13 "

Speed 9.10 knots.

The Engine is of the compound surface condensing type, I.H.P. 430.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS—25% of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the fall of the Hammer, and the steamer to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the Hammer.

N.B.—A Steam Launch will leave Blakely Pier at 11.30 a.m. on day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1983]

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GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1983]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of W. J. FORSYTH, Commercial Traveller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting to the 31st day of December, 1906, for sending in Claims against the above estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1906.

ARATHOON SETH,
Official Administrator.

[1978]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"

Captain J. S. ROACH, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1981]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 HOTEL MANSIONS, on SATURDAY, November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st September, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to 3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1970]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5687 for ONE HUNDRED SHARES numbered 37701 to 37800 inclusive, Fully Paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JAMES DOUGLAS CHRISTIE, of Hongkong, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, before the 17th November, 1906, a New Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1928]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER, Hongkong,
as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP, C. SCHLUTER,
Office 1 & 2, Bonacrossi Arcade.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS. Prompt delivery.

Apply—

OWSTON & Co.,
Yokohama.

27th September, 1906. [1796]

MAGISTRACY.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the Justices' Room, at the MAGISTRACY, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of Considering Applications for Publican and Adjunct Licences for the Year 1906-1907, under Ordinance No. 8 of 1898.

Terms of Application may be obtained at the MAGISTRACY.

All applications must be forwarded to the MAGISTRACY on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1906.

H. H. J. GOMPERTZ,
Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1952]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1981]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 26th October, 1906, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S Goldown, West Point.

66 RATES TAW SILK

all more or less damaged by Fire and Water ex S.S. "HARKOW."

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1973]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 27th October, 1906, at Noon, at the MITSUBI BUSHAN KISHITA Coal Yard on Marine Lots 19 & 51 at Yau Ma Tei.

About 4,000 Tons MOJI COAL.

In Lots of 100 Tons each.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1973]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT will offer for Sale by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,

the 12th day of November, 1906, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW standing on the Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 70.

The following are the Particulars—

All that Messuage or Tenement known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW standing on all that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 70 held for the term of 75 years and for a Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension of Island Lot No. 70 respectively dated the 18th day of July, 1915, and the 23rd day of March, 1869. Subject to the payment of the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Covenants and Conditions contained in the said Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension so far as they relate to the said premises.

Monthly rental \$56.00 exclusive of taxes.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

Messrs. BRUTTON & HETT,
Solicitors for the Vendor,

and to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [1974]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G, at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1924]

NEWLY OPENED HARDWOOD STORE.

WING MOW LUNG,
82, Wing Lok Street, 2nd Floor.

JUST ARRIVED.

HARDWOOD and TEAKWOOD of all Kinds.

Prices exceptionally Cheap. Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1938]

TO LET

SHOPS TO LET.

NOS. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

THE SECRETARY,
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1906. [1963]

TO LET

NOS. 13, GAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown.

Apply to—

E. A. C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbutnot Road.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1270]

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST" PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court, contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Bachelor's Mess.

NOS. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.

NOS. 7, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PEAK.

NOS. 3, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, CENTRAL.

Locality.

NOS. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PEAK. Newly repaired, Painted and Colour-washed.

NOS. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, PEAK. 6 Rooms, on 1st and 2nd Floors, BEACONFIELD AGRICULTURAL (Cheap Rentals).

NOS. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO. ROOMS on the front part of 17A, Queen's Road Central (our ACHER'S Shop).

FIVE ROOMS on Top Floor of 15, Queen's Road Central (over Oldbeck, MacGregor's).

HOUSES on the ROBINSON ROAD Level, CHONG BATAI.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [1193]

TO LET.

"DURBAR HOUSE" in CAMERON ROAD, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1892]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

PLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1524]

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

NOS. 3, LYEMOON VILLAS, A Five-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 15th November next.

Apply to—

"LYEMOON,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1927]

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